



# An Analysis of Excess Stock Returns and Fat Tail Distributions for Flyer Fund Stocks, 2007/2011

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## 1) Study Purpose

To determine if excess return distributions as measured by excess kurtosis are useful predictors of future stock returns

## 2) Data Requirements

Monthly returns for 20 stocks, 2007-2011

Monthly returns for S&P 500, 2007-2011

## 3) Excess Return Model Specification

$$ER_i = (R_{it} - R_{mt})$$

$$\overline{ER}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(R_{it} - R_{mt})}{n}$$

Where:

$\overline{ER}_i$  = Average Excess returns for stock

$R_{it}$  = Return to stock at time t

$R_{mt}$  = Return to market at time t

$ER_i$  = Excess return for stock

## 4) Excess Kurtosis Model Specification

$$EK_i = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{(ER_{it} - \overline{ER}_i)^4}{n - 1(\sigma_{ER_i})} - 3$$

Where:

$EK_i$  = Excess kurtosis for stock

t = monthly data, 12/31/06 – 12/31/10

## 5) Regression Model

$$R_i = a + b(+EK)$$

$$R_i = a + b(-EK)$$

Where:

$R_i$  = Return for i<sup>th</sup> stock 2011 (i = 1 – 20)

+ $EK_i$  = Excess Kurtosis for positive returns

- $EK_i$  = Excess Kurtosis for negative returns

## 6) Cross Sectional Regression Results

| Positive Returns   |         |    |                |          |          |          |
|--------------------|---------|----|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Time Period        | Ind Var | N  | R <sup>2</sup> | A        | B        | T Stat   |
| 12/31/10 - 4/30/11 | + EK    | 16 | 0.032126       | 0.054749 | 0.004516 | 0.681688 |
| 9/30/11 - 2/29/12  | + EK    | 16 | 0.070409       | 0.092967 | 0.013366 | 0.320589 |
| 2011               | + EK    | 16 | 0.265734       | 0.026545 | 0.028709 | 2.250924 |

  

| Negative Returns  |         |    |                |          |          |          |
|-------------------|---------|----|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Time Period       | Ind Var | N  | R <sup>2</sup> | A        | B        | T Stat   |
| 4/30/11 - 9/30/11 | -EK     | 20 | 0.249835       | -0.01929 | -0.01382 | -2.44842 |
| 2011              | -EK     | 20 | 0.492338       | 0.186716 | -0.02429 | -4.17812 |

## 7) Conclusions

### For +EK

- b is positive for all results
- R<sup>2</sup> is small
- Excluding stocks with extreme values both b coefficient and R<sup>2</sup> become more robust
- EK has predictive

### For -EK

- B coefficients have right sign and are statistically significant
- R<sup>2</sup> – 25 to 49% of the variation in  $R_i$  is explained by EK